



NEWS OF WEEK

Told Herewith in Tabloid Form

Condensed Items of Interest for Every Member of the Household

MISCELLANEOUS.

Pupils and others of the Waterloo, Ia., high school broke into the building, seized all the German books and papers that could be found and threw the whole assortment in the river.

The stranded German vessel, Rheinland, has been refloated, and the Allies will put her in immediate commission.

The Mormon church is out in a document urging widowers of that faith to wed as soon as may be.

Claude de Groffent, 42, editor of the Shreveport (La.) Times, is dead at his home in that city.

Information has come to the British authorities that allied prisoners of war are being employed in trench digging almost up on the front lines.

Swift & Co., packers, have decided to increase their capital by \$50,000,000. Stockholders will be permitted.

Word comes from Geneva that Von Hindenburg was wounded by an aviator's bomb at Strassburg.

A bulldog's antics attracted neighbors to the house of Jesse Crozier at Council Bluffs, Ia., and led to the discovery of his dead body in the bathroom.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

The Illinois supreme court has affirmed the conviction of John Hartenbower of Toole, and G. T. Hiltbrand of Peoria, found guilty of the misuse of the funds of a private bank.

Dolo Pash, the convicted spy, was put to death at Vincennes, France, on the 17th.

LABOR.

Employees of the steel trust received another 15 per cent advance in wages making six advances in the last two years.

Holland laborites, unable to secure certain concessions, are said to be preparing for a general strike.

U. S. delegates to the national labor congress have reached London.

The New York legislature has passed a law forbidding loafing, and everybody must go to work.

ACCIDENTS.

The Norwegian steamer Mermoid was wrecked off the coast of Virginia, but the crew was saved.

An institution for feeble-minded children at Norman, Ok., was destroyed by fire and 37 children perished.

CRIMINAL.

John Rubacka, 28, German-American, was taken from the street at Tulsa, Ok., tarred and feathered by the "Knights of Liberty."

Miss Henrietta Gulon of St. Louis made and sustained charges of espionage against two Chicago men and they are in jail.

Frank Williams, negro, 20, is in a St. Louis jail charged with attacking a white child, Genevieve McKee, 8 years old.

John Marchelle of Sturgeon Bay, Wis., is charged with the murder of his wife and burning his house to hide the crime.

A thief sent to prison for nine days in Memphis stole the prison mule on the first day and will get a long term in the penitentiary.

Kenneth E. Young, 17, an auto bandit, was slain in a pistol duel at Toledo, O., and the arresting officer was sorely wounded.

DOMESTIC.

In the first local option elections held in New York state 20 cities went dry and 19 wet.

All Illinois is celebrating the anniversary of her admission into the Union, as that event took place on April 18, 1818.

In spite of the strict regulations the flour dealers and millers have managed to increase their profits from 11 cents per barrel in 1913 to 55 cents in 1917, according to a report of the trade board.

According to the advance sheets of Roman Catholic Directory there are 17,416,303 Catholics in the United States at present. The estimate is said to be conservative.

Federal officials have taken over the maintenance and operation of the Erie canal.

President Wilson announces he regrets all unjust suspicions of loyal Germans, but says he doesn't know what he can do about it.

An immense plant for the manufacture of nitrate by the government is to be opened soon at Mussel Shoals, Ala.

Holland has at last accepted the terms of the United States by which she is to surrender a certain number of ships to the allies.

A bill punishing by 30 years' imprisonment all injury to war material or supplies has been passed by congress.

Gen. Wood says that drive after drive and loan after loan will continue until we win the war.

The repeal of the charter of the German-American Alliance seems certain, as both branches of congress have resolved thereto.

WAR BREVITIES.

More vessels were sunk in the submarine war last week than for any week for the past month. England lost 16 ships and Italy four.

Canada has taken steps to immediately increase the number of men in its expeditionary forces.

In a recent engagement in the Catteant, English destroyers sunk ten German trawlers but saved the crew.

Help is waiting for the development of the new promised Austrian offensive.

The French premier says the morale of the Belgian army is higher than ever before.

The crew of the German U-boat U-58, sunk by an American destroyer, has arrived at New York—our first prisoners of war.

British soldiers continue their advances in Palestine, scattering the Turks wherever concentrated.

PERSONAL.

Senator John H. Bankhead of Alabama was re-elected president of the United States Good Roads Association at the recent session at Little Rock, Ark.

Charles Schwab, the steel magnate, has taken over the building of all ships for the United States.

Explorer Stefansson is seriously ill of typhoid fever at a lonely island in the Arctic ocean.

David Keith, mining promoter and capitalist, is dead at his home in St. Louis, Mo., at the age of 70 years.

Mary Pickford's husband, Owen Moore, is suing for divorce, and asks \$250,000 from Douglas Fairbanks for alimony.

"Mother" Springer of Atlanta, Ga., has been particularly kind of life-terms at the federal prison and has endeavored herself to large numbers of desperate criminals.

Ben V. and Waldo W. Huntsman were killed at Macon, Mo., when a gas tank in their home exploded.

Gen. Haig's order of the day concerning the recent drive is to become a classic in military literature.

GENERAL.

The four-masted schooner Herald, in the coastwise trade was abandoned as a derelict off the coast of Florida.

Jurors and witnesses in the Cleveland court are paid with thrift stamps.

The Episcopal convention at Boston decided by a vote of 60 to 42 not to admit women as delegates.

Fifty out of 100 Red Cross workers at a branch on North Broadway, St. Louis, were taken suddenly ill.

Maj. John M. Birkner, for 30 years an officer of the U. S. army, was tarred by 400 convicts at the Cody (N. M.) federal prison, where he is held for disloyalty.

Over 27,000 Hungarians in a public meeting at Hazleton, Pa., pledged their loyalty to the United States in a message to the president.

The state department is out in a circular giving full information as to how to send money and food to Americans held as prisoners of war.

Those who have participated claim that hunting mines in the war zone is as exciting and thrilling as the hunting of U-boats.

It now develops that the ill-fated Tuscania bore the number 13 in the official list, was 13 days out, and the hoodoo number was connected with the vessel in various ways.

A pouch of mail lost to robbers on Dec. 21, 1914, has just reached its destination at Brinkley, Ark., after being hidden for three years in an old dry kiln.

An Atlantic liner, carrying 148 passengers, arrived at New York after having fought and destroyed two U-boats on the way over.

A Kansas City carpenter found a German flag, carried it into a saloon and exhibited it and is recovering at a hospital.

FOREIGN.

Police have been called to quell the rioting in Dublin, caused by the news of coming conscription.

Germany and Austria are said to have agreed to a joint protectorate over the helpless nation of Ukraine lately given its independence by royal decree.

The Kaiser is said to have been moved to remorse by the sight of so much suffering to friend and foe on the western front on a recent trip.

Gen. Haig says his army is overwhelmed with numbers, but the spirit sustains the men.

In a crash between two midgets laden vessels off the coast of England 37 men were burned to death.

Germany has completely reversed her former peace platitudes of no annexations and no indemnities.

The finance ministers of the German federation have decided to levy a 10 per cent tax on all wealth.

The German empire is staggering along under a debt of 21 billion dollars, or almost as much as the entire nation is worth.

The house of commons passed the increased man-power bill by a vote of 301 to 103.

Kaiser Wilhelm's address to the Prussian diet is a paean of praise for the soldiers and confident message of victory.

Bulgaria and Turkey are in dispute as to a certain boundary line, and Germany is called as referee.

HACKMANN ASKS LAW ENFORCEMENT

WOULD ASSESS LANDS AT FULL MONEY VALUE, IF IT WAS POSSIBLE.

ATTITUDE SCARES DEMOCRATS

Shows No Disposition to Force a Vote, But Probabilities Are That Measure Will Be Sidetracked—McAllister Absent.

Jefferson City, Mo.

State Auditor George E. Hackmann (Republican) started the state board of equalization with a resolution demanding that the board proceed at once to the equalization of all property in the state at its true money value in accordance with the provisions of section 11412, Revised Statutes, 1907.

All members of the board except Attorney General McAllister were at the session.

State Treasurer Middlekamp and Secretary of State John L. Sullivan, who are opposing the tax commission's report, immediately began to parry for time.

"I wish you would hold that resolution until the board meets again and Attorney General McAllister can be with us," said Middlekamp.

"Let me see that resolution," said Governor Gardner, who has been demanding the adoption of the report of the state tax commission.

He read the document over slowly, but had no comments to make.

Sullivan waited for a minute then he said:

"There being no second to this resolution, I move that we adjourn."

"Hold on a minute; let's see what Mr. Hackmann has to say," said the governor.

Hackmann said he had no disposition to force a vote on the resolution at that meeting, and was willing that it should go over.

Hackmann's resolution which would have committed the state board to the equalization of all property on a true money basis, reads as follows:

"Be it resolved, by the state board of equalization, that the board at once proceed to classify and equalize the real estate and personal property among the several counties in the state, according to the law as set out in section 11412, Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1907, so that each class of property, real or personal, of each county, be valued for assessment at its true and real value in money, as required by said section."

Leads in Liberty Bonds.

Missouri is still in the lead in the amount of subscriptions received for the Third Liberty Loan in the Eighth Federal Reserve District.

The total subscriptions for that district, including St. Louis, are \$78,568,950, against a quota of \$130,000,000.

Arkansas is second in the amount of subscriptions, the amount being \$13,645,350.

Illinois is third, amount so far received being \$10,311,750.

Indiana, which has oversold its quota, is \$9,174,650—which is \$37,650 over its allotted amount.

Kentucky subscriptions total \$6,109,250.

Mississippi subscriptions have totaled \$5,803,650.

Tennessee subscriptions total \$4,798,700.

Missouri has 13 counties oversubscribing their quotas. They are: Bollinger, Carroll, Christian, Dade, Daviess, Dunklin, Harrison, Henry, Howard, Iron, Johnson, Lawrence, Livingston, Macon, Madison, Maries, Mercer, Mississippi, Monroe, Osage, Phelps, Pulaski, Putnam, Reynolds, Ste. Genevieve, Saline, Schuyler, Shannon, Stone and Washington.

Two Dead in Feud.

Lebanon, Mo.—A. A. Webster dropped dead at his home here after a fight with his son-in-law, in which he was badly frightened, and when Perry Naylor, with whom he had been fighting, heard of the fact he turned the gun upon himself—the same gun with which he had shot at Webster—and fired a fatal shot into his own body.

Hayti—Edwin S. Huffman has announced his candidacy for the governorship of Pemiscot county, on the Democratic ticket, at the primaries to be held next August.

Moberly—Carl Kaufmann and Guy Buhalt are at home on a short furlough from Jefferson Barracks.

Eldon—Y. M. West has come out collector on the Republican ticket.

Union—J. E. Weinke announces his candidacy for the office of collector of Franklin county on the Republican ticket.

Clinton—The Henry County Bar association has organized to render such legal assistance as might be required by the government. John A. Galbraith is president and James A. Parks secretary.

Lively Interest in Scramble.

POSSIBLE APPOINTEES.

Joe W. Folk of St. Louis.
David R. Francis, ambassador to Russia.
Sam B. Cook, Jefferson City.
Festus J. Wade, St. Louis.
P. D. Gardner, through resignation as governor and appointment by Wallace Cressley.
Ben C. Brinkman, St. Louis.
John C. Roberts, manufacturer.
Rolla Wells, St. Louis.
Harry B. Hawes, St. Louis.
Willard D. Vandiver, subtreasurer at St. Louis.
Jackson Johnson, St. Louis.
A. M. Dockery, former governor.

Political interest in the capital has centered on a discussion of the probable appointees for United States senators to fill the vacancy created by the Senator Stone, for which it is believed here that a St. Louis man will be appointed. This belief is due to the fact that Governor Gardner is more intimately acquainted with St. Louis men who measure up to senatorial stature than he is with men in other parts of the state, to the fact that Senator Reed is from Kansas City, and to the fact that according to some authorities there does not appear on the political horizon a man out in the state who is large enough for the job.

The governor has long had his eye on the job, some people say, and it has been frequently predicted that he would have been a candidate in 1920. The only way he could secure the job now would be for him to resign and have the new governor, Cressley, appoint him to fill the unexpired term. It is not thought at all probable that this will be done.

Wheat the Most Profitable.

According to figures furnished from the state board of agriculture wheat now brings the highest price and profit of any cereal crop, just as it did in times before the war.

The average price received by the farmer for wheat in the three years preceding the war, was \$3.85, while the price received now is \$2.00. This is an increase of 131 per cent.

For corn in the three pre-war years he received an average price of \$0.65; now he is receiving \$1.39, an increase of 109 per cent. Oats now bring \$7.87; in pre-war times they brought \$4.04. Barley before the war brought the farmer \$4.42; now the price is \$1.31. Both oats and barley have increased in returns to the farmer by 105 per cent.

Columbia, Mo.—Railway Conductor W. A. Shepherd is recovering from injuries he received several days ago when a large shed roof he was tearing down fell on him. Conductor Shepherd is taking his place during his illness.

Aurora, Mo.—The corner stone of the new municipal building was laid and the brick masons are hurrying on their work of laying bricks and tiles, auguring the early completion of the building.

Sedalia, Mo.—L. Magariel, proprietor of the Margariel Grocery Store, on Twentieth and Grand avenue, was arrested on a warrant charging burglary. He was released on a \$2,000 bond. In his store was found \$1,500 worth of stolen silks.

Mexico, Mo.—Mrs. John Beal mourns the death of her sister, Mrs. Marie Bell, at Patton, Cal. The body will be brought back to Louisiana, Mo., where interment will take place.

Sedalia, Mo.—Capt. Claude Mahan a former prominent resident of this place, and related to all the first families hereabouts, has been discharged from the United States army on account of ill-health.

Cape Girardeau, Mo.—John Miller claims the record in hatching chickens in an incubator. He got 96 chicks out of 126 eggs, 14 of which were not fertile.

Governor May Take Job.

Considerable pressure is being used to induce Governor Gardner to resign as governor, and have Governor Cressley appoint him as successor to Senator Stone. The governor himself is desirous of seeing the work for which he was elected carried to a successful conclusion, but the honor is alluring.

Sedalia, Mo.—Frank Counce, a student at the Lincoln school, was severely cut in a fight with Charles Proctor, a student of George R. Smith college. Proctor will be given a hearing in juvenile court.

Neosho.—Prof. Charles T. Baldwin has been re-elected principal of the public schools of this city at an increased salary.

Rolla.—Theodore Niederboer came all the way from Honolulu to act as one of the god-parents at the baptism of his niece, Margaret Anna, the new daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Sease.

Mexico.—Col. E. R. Burton of the Missouri Military Academy, has been appointed chairman of the Audrain County Council of National Defense.

Sedalia.—Bert Maybree of the field artillery service is at home for a short vacation. He is stationed at Fort Sill, Ok.

WOMEN MUST HELP RAISE WAR FUNDS

Lovers of Home and Country Called to the Colors.

ALL CAN BUY LIBERTY BONDS

Wives, Sisters, Mothers, Sweethearts Never Before Called Upon to Play Such a Vastly Important Part—Lend Your Money.

(By DOROTHY DIX.)

Buy a Liberty bond, ladies. No matter how many you have bought before, stretch a point and buy another.

You can't shoulder a gun and go off and fight for your country, as the men are doing. You can't put on a nurse's uniform and go and nurse wounded soldiers or drive an ambulance or work in a munition factory, as many other women are doing, but you can do your bit by backing up these other men and women, who are risking their lives to defend you with your money.

Without guns and munitions, without food and clothes, without hospital supplies, the army in France is just so many sheep led to the slaughter; if we let them die for the lack of the things that money buys, their blood is on our heads, and our crime against them will be blacker than the Boches, because they trusted us.

It takes money, money, money and yet more money to carry on war, and this war is to be the war of the longest pocketbook. It is the last ton of bombs, the last load of shrapnel, and the last big gun that will thunder out victory. Therefore, if we want to win this war, we must find more money, and it is particularly up to us women, who can fight with our hands, to fight with our dollars, and pour them like water at Uncle Sam's feet.

Women's Greatest Sacrifices.

In no war in all history have women been called upon to play such a tremendous part as in this war. Never before have women had to give so many of their husbands and sons and brothers to be cannon fodder. Never have women before gone into the trenches and fought side by side with men. Never have they gone into factories to make munitions of war with their own hands. Never have they had to take upon their shoulders the heavy burdens of hard physical labor that men laid down when they went forth to battle. And never before did their country call on women to make such sacrifices as they are called on to make now.

It is because this war touches women more nearly in every way than any other war has ever done, because more women's hearts have been broken by it, more women impoverished and made homeless, more mothers have seen their babes slain before their eyes, more mothers have beheld their young daughters ravished, that women must see to it that there is never another war to lay waste to the world and drench it with women's tears, and this can only be accomplished by our winning this war.

And to do that we must have money. So, let every woman who has some loved one at the front buy a Liberty bond. Let every woman who has a heartstone that she would keep safe buy a Liberty bond. Let every woman who has a babe that she loves, or a young daughter whose purity she would guard, buy a Liberty bond.

Reasons Are Numerous.

Let every woman who has a particle of sympathy in her soul for the forlorn women and children of Belgium and France buy a Liberty bond. Let every woman who believes in justice, and freedom, and right buy a Liberty bond. Let every woman who hates war and craves for peace buy a Liberty bond.

The trick that you had planned, the new trip you were going to get, how pitifully small is the sacrifice of these for the sake of those who are sacrificing their lives to protect you and yours.

Buy all the Liberty bonds you can, and then go in debt for some more, so shall you prove yourself a worthy daughter of Uncle Sam.

This is a time when money talks and tells the kind of a patriot you are. The woman who hasn't a bunch of Liberty bonds if she's rich, or who isn't paying on a Liberty bond if she's poor, is a traitor to her country and should hang her head in shame every time she passes a man in khaki or feels the fold of the red, white, and blue floating over her unworthy head.

The Badge of Citizenship.

The Liberty Bond button is no longer a mark of liberality or even of patriotism; it is the badge of citizenship. Are you wearing one?

War and the Weather.

The Almighty makes the weather, not man, and if the weather doesn't suit us, we have to wait. The farmer knows what a day's rain will do in the way of upsetting plans. One can't plow in the mud and a cutting of hay or wheat may be damaged or ruined by one night's downpour.

The war department, too, is up against the weather in France. Three inches rainfall may make the country impassable for half a million men and horses and motortrucks and ruin the chances of victory or bring defeat.

Our Part in Feeding the Nation

(Special Information Service, United States Department of Agriculture.)

THE NATION NEEDS ANOTHER BIG CORN CROP



Two-Row Corn Planters Do More Work With Less Labor—This One Opens Two Furrows and Plants Them at One Operation.

GROW A BIG CROP WITH LESS LABOR

Federal Specialists Make Suggestions on Economizing With Man Power.

INCREASE CORN PRODUCTION

Tractors and Larger Implements Will Help Farmers—Machine Harvesters Rather Than Hand Cutters Are Advisable.

Another big corn crop is needed. Last year's planting of 120,000,000 acres yielded the largest crop ever harvested—3,159,494,000 bushels. There seems to be every reason to believe, in the opinion of officials of the United States department of agriculture, that our own welfare and that of the allies, as well as neutral nations, make desirable an even greater production of corn in 1918 on an acreage approximately equal to that planted in 1917.

Increased production may be accomplished in a number of ways, and in a recent publication of the United States department of agriculture, "The Agricultural Situation for 1918," Part VIII, Corn, specialists of the department make suggestions regarding better methods. The more extensive use of labor-saving implements will make it easier this year to approximate the record-breaking acreage of last year, especially when employed in sections where corn is now grown profitably but on a limited scale than is desirable, because present methods require a large amount of man labor.

The more general use of recently developed and improved tractors that are adapted to the uses of the small farm as well as the large farm would tend to increase the acreage and to effect a saving in labor. The use of larger plows, harrows and other implements used in fitting the land would make it possible to accomplish more work per man. Similarly the substitution of two-row planters and two-row double cultivators in place of smaller and less efficient implements would make it possible to do the same amount of work with less expenditure of labor.

Replant Missing Hills.

In some corn-growing sections it is the practice to replant missing hills as soon as the corn is up to a stand. Frequently this is done by dropping kernels by hand and covering with a hoe. A labor-saving and quicker method would be the use of small hand planters. These could be used to advantage for the first planting also in sections where comparatively small areas are planted and where it is at present the custom to drop the corn by hand and cover with the hoe.

It is the practice in some localities to plant a much larger number of kernels than the number of stalks desired and to thin to the desired stand when the corn plants are about six to eight inches tall. This method may be satisfactory where plenty of labor is available, but where it is desirable to economize labor it would be advisable to plant tested seed at about the same rate as the stand desired and do no thinning.

A more general use of efficient harvesting machinery would permit a more economical use of labor. A corn binder with an attachment for elevating the bundles of corn into a wagon should be used much more extensively than it is for harvesting ensilage corn. There is also on the market a machine that converts the corn into ensilage in the field, elevating it into a wagon, from which it is sucked or lifted into the silo. The use of either of these machines, especially the latter, would do away with the necessity of much laborious work.

Work Done by Hand.

A large percentage of the cutting and shocking of corn is done by hand labor. In some sections, because of unfavorable topography or other reasons, it is not practicable to use machine cutters. However, the greater part of the corn that is now cut by hand labor could be harvested by

machinery, economizing labor and doing the work in a less laborious manner.

Much of the corn that is now husked from the shocks could be handled more economically and with a saving in feed value of stover by substituting machine huskers and shredders for hand labor. The use of corn pickers would accomplish similar results in the case of corn husked from the standing stalks. Unloading and elevating machinery at the crib should be introduced and more generally used in many sections where it is now unknown or not commonly used. Where such facilities are not available cribs should be constructed in such a manner that they can be filled and emptied with the least possible labor. For level ground double cribs with an elevated driveway and approaches that will enable the loads to be driven through the cribs and dumped or scooped out of the wagons without any high pitching are very satisfactory.

CALL FOR MORE CORN

Wheat excepted, corn is the most valuable and indispensable of the world's grain crops. It holds a commanding position in the agriculture of the United States. Its vast acreage and heavy yields are responsible to no small extent for the success of agriculture. The department of agriculture, in its program issued early in February, which re-emphasized and amplified the food production program for 1918 published by the department in August, 1917, recommended that an acreage of corn approximately equal to that of 1917, which was the largest on record, should be planted in 1918, with possibly slight reductions in certain sections to free areas for spring wheat. In 1917 the acreage devoted to corn was approximately 119,735,000 acres, compared with 105,672,000 acres, the average for 1911-15, and with 107,083,000 acres for 1912 and 106,197,000 acres for 1915.

How Potato Spraying Paid.

Some potato growers, according to a recent statement from the department of agriculture, have expressed the opinion that it does not pay to spray potatoes for late blight. That thorough spraying will control the blight in seasons of bad infection